-				
1. Name		Annual Control of the		
Historic	1102 - 1122 Sarah Anno	e Street		
and / common				
2. Location				
street & number	1102 - 1122 Sarah Ani	ne Street		
city, town	Baltimore			
state & zip code	Maryland 21205	county		Illes I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
3. Classifica	ation		3	
Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
X building(s)	X private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	_ work in progress	educational	X private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	_ in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
	being considered not applicable	yes: unrestricted no	industrial military	transportation other:
		_ 10		other.
4. Owner o	Property	and the second s		
name street & number			telepl	none
city, town		state & zi		ione
5. Location	of Legal Descr	iption		
	of deeds, etc. Baltimore City l			liber
street & number		nell Courthouse	and the second	folio
city, town Baltim	ore	State 1	Maryland	
6. Represer	itation in Existi	ng Historical S	Surveys	
title				
date		federal state	e county	local
depository for survey		State	- county	rocar
city, town		state & zi	p code	

#### Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-4994

### 7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent _x good _ fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	${X}$ unaltered	X original site moved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of eleven two-story, two-bay wide early Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and brick dentil cornices were built in c. 1875. The houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted, and which, for at least two decades, have been painted distinctive pastel colors.

The houses are two stories in height, 12'6"wide (13' for the east end house) and occupy lots 44' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in common bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a simple brick cornice consisting of several rows of stretcher bricks set above a brick frieze area decorated with brick dentils created by placing stretcher bricks vertically. The upper portion of the cornice has been covered over with sheet metal.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have narrow wood lintels and wood sills. Several of the original 2/2 sash survive, but most openings are filled with either 1/1 or 6/6 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms and a variety of replacement door types. The houses sit on low basements, each house being reached by one concrete step.

<b>Maryland Historical</b>	Trust					
<b>Maryland Inventory</b>	of Historic	Pro	oper	ties	F	orm

Survey No. B-4994

### 8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates c.	1875		Builder/Architect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the years after the Civil War when these same builders were erecting large, fashionable houses on the main streets, often facing parks or squares. While building three-story houses on the main streets that might sell for \$2,500 - \$3,500, they were also providing decent, inexpensive housing for the local working classes that might sell for \$700 - \$900. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to all of the city's neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that people held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new middle-class neighborhoods going up in west and east Baltimore. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 15' to 18'-wide three-story houses on the main streets (priced at different levels according to the importance of the street and the house width), and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks.

Builders usually sold their small street houses to German-American semi-skilled workers and laborers who received mortgages from the wide variety of community and ethnically-sponsored building and loan associations. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties or sold them to other investors. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the approximately \$750 purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The row gains added significance for having appeared on the cover of the Baltimore Sunday Sun magazine in the fall of 1981 as an illustration for the story inside about the Peale Museum's new exhibition "Rowhouse, A Baltimore Style of Living."

#### Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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# 9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

## 10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

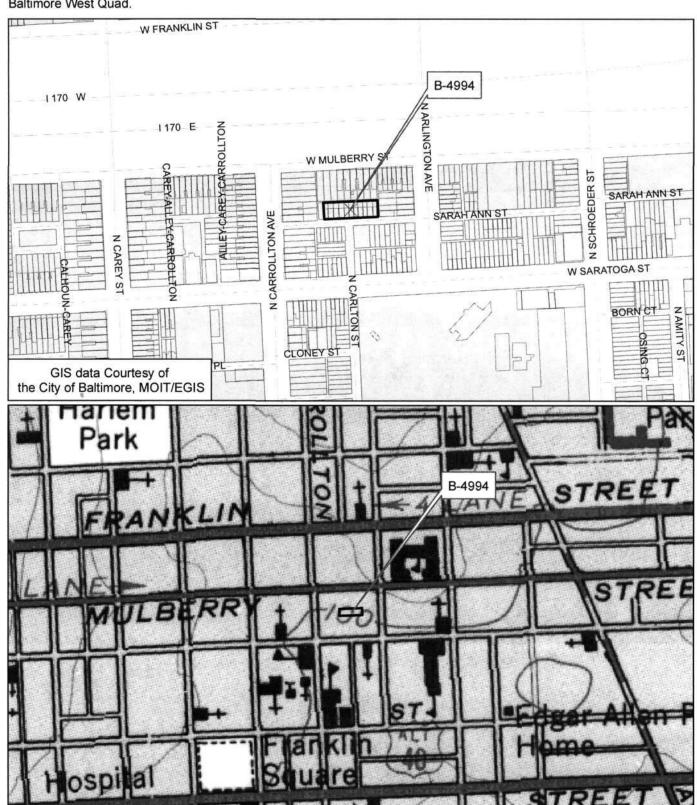
Organization The Alley House Project date	
street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave. telephone	

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotate Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement  $\epsilon$  rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023

B-4994 1102-1122 Sarah Ann Street Block 0155 Lots 085-073 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad.





B-4994
1102-1122
Sarah Anne St.
BALTO, MD
WINIELD
6/00
MDSHPO



B-4994 1110 Sarah Anne St. BALTO, MD W. Nield 6/00

MD SADO